any priy. A few years would close his political career. The st public position he would ever occupy was his seat it the Senate. He regarded it as the highest ambition (occupy a seat in the American Senate. When he heard them declare in the American tienes—when he heard them declare in the American enate that, in the distribution of the slessings, benefits all property of the American Government, the native-yrn citizen, whose ancestors for centuries have lived on the soil, is entitled to no priority over the Hottentot or Turk-he could not but feel that such a sentiment was wron and required a rebuke. It was unpleasant to his feeling, and doubtless was to every American heart, to hearsch a sentiment uttered. He enviel not the heart of the man who could not see in such a statement a discrimation in favor of foreigners.

M WADE replied that he had but a few moments previous seen the report of the Senator's speech. He did not fileve the Senator ever uttered in the Senate the wor that the Senator ever uttered in the Senate the wor that the Senators from New-York and Ohio would not soon eat their words. He did not belie e the Senator lispoken the words charging him with having uttered liquage disparaging to American citizens. The Senator li never spoken here any of these things now printed in hispeech. But the Senator had skulked them, and in his private room had written words in his speech which he d not dure to utter in the Senator to order.

M DODGE (lows) read the particular part of Mr. Claton's published speech wherein he says the Senators fronew. York and Ohio will not so soon eat their words. I thk: and he asked the Senator if by that remark he meet that he (Dodge) had eaten any of his words.

A CLAYTON—I did not; on my honor I did not.

A DODGE continued his remarks. He said that a feways since the Senator had commented upon his having head the heart of the server of their wild and proscriptive anti-American or know-Nothings of the few principles which had been erected to the living Gen the fury of their wild

pred to them, this bill would relieve the Atlantic States fun them and settle them in Western States, where they wild be welcomed.

dr. CLAYTON said that no man perhaps knew less ofthe Know Nothings that he did. He desired to corret the Senator from lows in a historical fact. It was nt true that Americans had shed the first blood in Philaelphia. The Americans were assembled in meeting and were deliberately fired upon and shot down by the foreigness. This was what led to all the future disturbances. Of the Know Nothings, as he had said before, he knew nothing. The Senator from New-York had read a statement of their principles from some obscure print in Boston. If hat paper was to be credited, one of their principles was war upon Romanism. The ground of their opposition to Romanism he did not know, nor did he know that in fact they were opposed to it. But the Senate would remember the occasion, some months ago, when the Senator from Michigan had made a speech upon the intolerance of Catholic churches.

Mr. CASS denied having made any speech on the intolerance of the Catholic Church.

Mr. CLAYTON said that upon the occasion of the Senator's speech something was said as to the intolerant sentiments of a paper called The Shepherd of the Valley, published under the authority of a Bishop of that Church. He would ask the Senator from Michigan if after that speech he had not received a copy of that paper containing the most intolerant sentiments.

Mr. CASS said that he had received such a paper.

speech he had not received a copy of that paper containing the most intolerant sentiments.

Mr. CASS said that he had received such a paper.

Mr. CLAYTON said that paper bore at its head the name of the bishop of that diocese, and the editor asserted that it was published by the authority and under the sanction of that bishop. Supposing, therefore, that these Know. Nothing seeing this most intolerant doctrine and sentiment proclaimed in a paper soft sanctioned, and believing that it carried out it would jeopard their own civil and religious liberty, were they not excusable in opposing sentiments which they had reason to believe were the avowed doctrines of that church! Some of his dearest friewds and some of his ancestors were Catholics, and he could not believe these intolerant sentiments were entertained by Catholics of this country, without further evidence.

evidence.

Mr. WELLER said he had some remarks to make on this bill, and would therefore move for an adjournment. In the meantime he hoped nothing serious would grow out of the difficulty between his young friends, the Senators from Ohio and Delaware. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House refused to suspend the rules in order to enable Mr. HENN (Iowa) to report from the Committee on Public Lands the Senate bill granting lands to Iowa for railroads therein—by 70 against 70.

Mr. FAULKNER (Va.) moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to report from the Military Committee Senate bills regulating the pay of the Army and increasing its efficiency by retiring disabled officers. Rejected, 90 against 64.

The rules were suspended for Mr. FENTON to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill creating Dunkirk as a Collection District, and constituting the same place a port of entry. The bill was passed.

Mr. DICKINSON (Mass.) made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution authorizing the Select Committee to whom was referred the subject of the superintendence

to whom was referred the subject of the superintendence of the Armories to visit Springfield and Harper's Ferry during the recess to make examinations with a view of furnishing Congress with the fullest information on the subject before final action in the premises. Yeas 36, Nays

during the recess to make examinations and a furnishing Congress with the fullest information on the subject before final action in the premises. Yeas 36, Nays not counted.

Mr. JONES (La.) was alike unsuccessful in an effort to take up the bill granting land to that State for railroads. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

10 The amendment pending was to repeal so much of the former act as authorizes military superintendency at the National armories, and providing for the appointment of well qualified civilians at either of those establishments.

11 Mr. VANSANT (Md.) said—Memorials from 7,000 honest mechasics, invoking Congress to remove from their fellow-laborers the degradation of military rule while engaged in civil employment, had been sent here. They did not emanate from a class who live on government favor, and seek preferment in places where there is little to be done and much received. The memorialists do not hang about the lobbies and vestibules of this Hall, but were engaged in great industrial pursuits, and at all times and places have been acknowledged a credit to society. He vindicated the report of the majority of the Select Committee, who have declared against the military superintendency of civil works, denying as had been charged, that the door of investigation had been closed by them to the minority. The Committee met 46 times—13 witnesses were examined—eight were in favor of civil superintendency, and five in favor of the military. Add the latter to the three who were examined at Springfield, and there is an equal number of witnesses on each side. Those armories were established in 1794, and no complaint was ever heard, of inefficiency of civil superintendence over them—on the contrary there was always abundant testimony to show the superiority of military superintendence. A great parade he said had been made about the memorials, but he wished it known that the solect committee was authorized on the 13th of February, but it was not until the 14th of Mar

ample of my illustrious predecessors.

Mr. WALSH—From your own State?

Mr. KEITT—Yes, from my own State and from other

States.

Mr. DAVIS (R. I.) was for keeping the military and civil power distinct, and therefore in favor of civil super-

Mr. SKELTON (N. J.) said, after hearing both sides, Mr. SKELITON (N. J.) said, after hearing both sides, he had come to the conclusion that each had made out its case. He offered an amendment providing that the manufacture of arms at Harper's Ferry and Springfield be discontinued, and authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the manufacture and supply of arms which may be necessary for the Army and Navy, and that \$200,000 be appropriated for the purpose.

This was rejected.

This was rejected.

Mr. BANKS (Mass.) spoke against the military superintendency, and defended the mechanical interests of the
country generally.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on

the subject.

The House passed the bill regulating the time for holding District and Circuit Courts in Louisiana. Adjourned.

THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Boston, Monday, July 17, 1854.
The transfer books of the Vermont Central Railroad Company have been closed for the present in order to give time for a thorough investigation, and a meeting of the Directors has been called for Thursday evening, which is the earliest time they can be assembled. The stock to-day was suspended from the Brokers Board until the course of the company in regard to the over-issue is as-certained. A Committee of Investigation has been ap-

BANK ROBBERY-FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Boston, Monday, July 17, 1854.

Matthew Matthews, John Gill, Wm. L. Mentzer and C. Saxton, hailing from Philadelphia, recently obtained \$3,700 from the Rutland Bank, Vermont, by forged checks.

Matthews and Gill have been taken at Montreal, and Mentzer at Rouse's Point, and \$3,300 of the money was recovered.

At Danvers this morning, as two young ladies, daughters of Frederick Howes, Esq., of Boston, were attempting to cross the railroad track in a wagon, the Manchester train came along and dashed the wagon to pieces, instantly killing one of the young ladies, and mangling the other so badly that she cannot survive.

LATER FROM TEXAS-INDIAN HOSTILITIES. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 17, 1854. We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 14th inst.

A large body of Indians from Mexico were marching into the interior of Texas, creating considerable excite-No efficient troops opposed them, and the people were complaining against General Smith, and getting up petitions for his removal and the appointment of General Harney to the chief command. The condition of the

troops throughout Texas was excellent. THE PHILADELPHIA STOCK-MARKET AND THE OVER-ISSUE OF VERMONT CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD SMARES.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 17, 1854.

The fraudulent issue of stock at Boston by Mr. Crane,
President of the Vermont Central Railroad, created much consternation at our stock board. Crane was one of the subscribers to the stock of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, upon the faith of which the City of Philadelphia issued bonds for the first million dollars of its subscription, the ordinance authorizing the subscription, requiring that a similar amount should first be obtained from private subscribers. The discovery of this fraud will undoubtedly suspend operations upon the road, as the second subscription by the city cannot now be paid.

THE INTRODUCTION OF WATER INTO NEW-

HAVEN. New-Haven, Monday, July 17, 1854. The question of introducing water into this place at an estimated expense of \$325,000 was decided to-day by ballot. The vote was large, and all the wards gave majorities against the measure, as follows: First Ward, 132; Second, 362; Third, 104; Fourth, 17-Total, 615.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE
LEGISLATURE.
Boston, Monday, July 17, 1854.
The New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned sine die on
Saturday, after a session of about six weeks.
Among the acts passed are the following.
To prevent false and fraudulent issues of stock in bank,
reliroad and other companies.
Making cities and towns liable for damages caused by
mobs and riots; and
To empower married women to make testamentary disposition of their estates.

FIRE AT MASSILON, OHIO.

Massilon, Monday, July 17, 1854.

A fire occurred here last night, destroying the Massilon House and a number of other buildings. Loss about \$25,000, fully covered by insurance. A man has been arrested on suspicion of incendiarism.

MORTALITY IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Monday, July 17, 1854.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 160—none of which were from Cholera.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

IN BROOKLYN. Ten cases were reported to the Board of Health yesterday morning, and two deaths for the day previous. There were yesterday 10 cases at the hospital, of which 5 were convalescent. Since Saturday 6 have been admitted and 5 died. The report of the Health Officer shows that there have been 84 deaths by cholera during the past week; an increase of 54 overthe previous week.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CHICAGO, Thursday, July 13, 1854. CHICAGO, Thursday, July 13, 1854.

Our city has been sorely visited with "the scourge "of God." At first the sickness was confined to emigrants, but about the 4th it made its way into the ranks of the citizens, and since then many have fallen. Among the most known were James H. Collins, Esq., the leader of our bar and the great champion of freedom and human rights; E. D. Ely, a South Water-st.

1th inst., of which 56 were said to have been of cholera. The Tazenell (Va.) Advocate states that two cases of holers occurred in Wytheville, one of which proved fatal

in a few hours.

At Nashville, Tenn., the whole number of interments in the City Cometery from the 1st of kay to the 10th July was 263-8s by cholera. There was but one interment in the City Cemetery for the twenty-four hours ending at 3 o'clock on the 11th inst., and that not of a cholera subject. The Union of the 13th inst. says:

subject. The Union of the 13th inst. says:

"These interments include all the deaths which have occurred in Nashville, South Nashville and their suburbs, for two or three miles, with a population of 25,000, except a few interments in the Catholic cemetery, a list of which we have not obtained. Of the 8s choiera cases, a large majority have been negroes and children. Of prudent adult white persons, residing in Nashville Proper, there have been very few, if any, deaths by cholera, and there has consequently been no alarm here since the first week or two of the disease.

The Pittsburgh Journal of Wednesday states that the cholera has made its appearance in that neighborhood, more especially among the laboring classes on the railroads now in the course of formation. It further states that on one of the sections on the Hempfield Railroad, in the vicinity of Washington, eight working men on Wednesday fell victims to it.

ed. einity of Washington, eight working men on Wednesday feil victims to it.

At Lebanon, (Ky.,) up to the 7th instant, there had been four cases, three of which proved fatal. In the been four cases, three of which proved fatal. In the country, eight or ten miles west of town, there had been twenty-five cases and seventeen deaths. In the neighborthood of Big Spring there had been four deaths. The hood of Big Spring there had been four deaths. The hood of Big Spring there had been four deaths. The malady mated at between thirty and thirty-five. The malady mated at between the following dispatch, dated last the intelligence even of a revolation in Madrid.

We have received the following dispatch, dated last evening, from our correspondent in Paris:

"Intelligence from Madrid to the 30th ult., states that the town was much agitated.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Queen. "General Lara had also refused, on the pretext that he THE FRANKLIN ASHORE OFF MORICHES, L.

Insurrection in Spain. FURTHER RUSSIAN DEFEATS RUSSIA REFUSES TO EVACUATE MOLDAVIA,

PROBABLE COLLISION BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA, BOMBARDMENT OF BOOMERSUND. Breadstuffs Lower-Cotton Unchanged.

CONSOLS, 934.

The steamer Franklin left Cowes at 6 P. M., 5th Julywent ashore on Long Island beach, off Moriches, early yesterday morning, in a dense fog. Passengers all ashore in safety, and 43 arrived in the City at midnight, together with the mails. She made no water at noon yesterday. The Pacific arrived at Liverpool at 4 A.M. on the 5th

By the Franklin we have dates from London and South-

ampton to the 5th inst.

London Corn market two shillings lower. American Flour one to two shillings down. Consols 254.

Liverpool Cotton market unchanged. Business mode-

Liverpool Corn market dull, buyers holding off.

Indian Corn pressed for sale.

A military insurrection, headed by O Donnell, has broken out in Spain, four thousand of the Madrid garrison having marched out in the direction of Toledo. Accounts are conflicting. [Latest .- Madrid covered with barricades. Garrison fraternizing with insurgents. O'Donnell threatening to attack the palace. Abdication of the Queen

proposed.]
Russia has replied to the Austrian and Prussian summons that she will resist to the last man and last rouble.
A collision between the Austrian and Russian forces in Moldavia is imminent. The Russians defend the line of the Sereth, and the Austrian commander-in-chief has pro-ceeded to the seat of war with orders to insist upon the we are indebted to Mr. J. C. Kane, Purser of the steam

We are indebted to Mr. J. C. Kane, Parser of the steamship Franklin, for the prompt delivery of favors.

The following persons came passengers in the Franklin:

Mrs. Commodors Hall, Miss. Hart. Wm. Underhill, Jr., F. Bates.

H. Han. Thomas A Mouris, and y and servant, F. Schmidt and

B. H. Han. Thomas A Mouris, and y and servant, F. Schmidt and

B. H. Miss. Cark. Miss. Patter. A. Lemercler and hady. Edward

Westen, lady and four children. Miss. Saunders, H. Mall, Miss. A.

Mail. J. H. Naegely, J. F. Montague, Madame Devenville and two

children. C. Perras. F. Lewrat. R. Leganw, T. C. De Rutz, lady.

child and servent, Madame Julian and three children, E. M. Benja
min. Miss. McGuran, A. Courcelle, L. Leconteufl, H. Camers, P. Poly.

O. Tausaint, F. Ruhl, T. Coneau, C. Plata, H. A. Schluch, H.

A. Schlerch, H. Winter, H. W. Powell, E. Gillet, F. Fues and lady.

Paul Feves, J. Smith, S. Van Moors and lady. L. Remoorre, J. de

Sanniner, V. Perard, J. de Mallet, A. Sattler, Madame Harder, Miss.

Benvin, J. Laumonier and lady. F. Williams, J. T. Suith, J. Morra,

F. Schellman, Miss. M. Eppsler, J. Wulfing and lady. W. Brandors

and isdy. J. Magams, S. Weil, F. Rau, V. Morrinno, Marie Barrell,

T. McDowell, Mr. Fry, J. Mackie, H. Hammond, J. McNaely, N. Y.

A. J. Chavrau, lady. child and servant; Mrs. Hensien, R. A. Parrieh,

Marie Prevest, Jane, Barraner, M. G. Oressiln, F. Long, Jean Chavaux, E. Marcchal, P. Grathsume, F. Role, E. Reyster, G. Heller
hach, Marie Lapsen, Eliza Mortine, Louis Coucheau, E. Perrine,

J. Betteline, Chas. Porter, J. Perremond, Miss de Tonts-Ville, A.

Madame Lehrture and two children, Madame Failer and five children,

Machame Lehrture and two children, Madame Failer and five children,

Machame Lehrture and two children, Madame Failer and five children,

Machame Lehrture, End two children, Madame Failer and five children,

Machame Lehrture, End two children, Madame Failer and five children,

Marie Prevest, Lanchen, Eliza Mortine, Madame Failer and five children,

Machame Lehrture, End ship Franklin, for the prompt delivery of favors.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

As though it were not enough that the eastern portion of Europe should be given up to fire and sword, a civil war has breken out once more in the Spanish Peninsula. It would be premature as yet to offer any confident suggestions as to the scope or extent of this insurrection, or as to the designs of its chief promoters and leaders. One thing only is certain—that never have the depositaries of power in any European country since modern history began such lower in the estimation of a people than Queen Isabella and her minions in the opinion of the Spanish nation. Everything in Spain is prepared, and has long been so, for an outbreak.

ranks of the citizens, and were James H. Collins. Espathe leader of our bur and the great champing not freedem and human rights; E. D. Ely, a South Water-etmerchant; Dr. Graves, a homeopathic physician;
Cowper, a land agent; F. L. Clark, a lumber merchant; Rev. Mr. Clarkson, a highly esterend and useful minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and
Dr. R. N. Sayder, a young physician of great promise.
And heades these many of the wives and children of
our first clirical eventure changed last Saturday the
disease has gradually abated, and we confidently look
for its cutire departure in a few days. On Thureday,
Friday, and the following days, the average aumber of
therments for the first eight days of July was
242, of all diseases. About 175 it is thought were of
cholera.

The Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser of yesteraley
Says:

"Up to Sunday, from Saturday, eleven cases of attack
by Cholera were reported to the Board of Health. Too
children were sick with it n Collens-it, one of whom their
Abortow cavant girls in the oline other is not expected
of whom A soman in the olid church building, corner of
A sorrow areas have been forly in the sund have
Today four cases have been reported, name of which is more
thread of the collens and the sunday of the symmetric company, and was high one state
that the complement of the Richmond Tow Boa.

A soman in the olid church building, corner of
the hour cases have been reported, name of which is more
thread of the collens are a cook on the packet boot
from Richmond to Lynchburg, died about the time of the
Armon Hospital at City Point, Wennesday, of cheleraHe was in the employment of the Richmond Tow Boa.

The cholera is park Mill, near Market and Contrests,
days non. Nearly all the deaths from cholers this search
days non. Nearly all the deaths from cholers the
control of the speaker of the control of the speaker of the control of the speaker of
the clirk head of the speaker of the control of the contro

come before us in any way which entities it to any great credit.

Such are the principal addition to the information we published yesterday which we can lay before our readers today. This or that particular event may be misrepresented, but one fact is ubundantly clear—that armed insurrection exists in Madrid and in the provinces, and that the Government has not been strong enough to put it down. In Madrid itself—at the principal seat of Government, where, as may reasonably be supposed, the advisers of the Spanish Court had gathered together the troops upon whom they could place the most confidence—the insurrection has been able to maintain itself. There are many officers in and about the capital of great name, but not one of the number has come forward to maintain the throne of Queen Isabella II., now threatened with such imminent destruction.

We are not surprised that these events have taken place: we may be rather surprised that they have been so long deferred. For the last two or three years the Spanish nation has been ripe for insurrection, and, in all probability, the only consideration which has restrained them from action has been the recollection of the exhaustion of the country consequent upon a protracted civil war. Besides, it might be very obvious to the mind of a Spaniard that such a person or such a faction deserve to be swept away, but it was not colear that any public personage with whom he was acquainted deserved to be set up in his place. By whom had the nation not been plandered—by whom not dragooned and oppressed! So it is in Span, and it is, as respects Spain, throughout Europe. She has compelled the world to despair of her, and the fortunes of a country which once were of universal interest have failen so utterly in public estimation that few of the thousands who read the litetins from the Danube with the deepest anxiety will thin, it worth their while to give more, than a glance at the intelligence even of a revolution in Madrid.

We have received the following dispatch, dated last We are not surprised that these events have taken

"The insurgents, to the number of 6,000, were at the campo del More, at about a gunshot from the Palace.
"Gen. Campuzano, Director of the Artillery, had re-used to attack them, although protesting his fidelity to the

"General Lara had also refused, on the pretext that he could not rely on the garrison.

"General O Donnell was said to have summoned the Queen to change her Ministry. Unless she did so he threatened to attack the town the same evening.

"Subsequent advices to the 2d inst. state that Madrid is covered with barricades. The populace cried out, "Death to Sartorius.

"It was said that a part of the garrison had fraternized with the insurgents.

"The abdication of the Queen was under discussion, and the formation of a Regency, of which Narvaez should be a member.

"On the other hand, the Patrie declares that the news received by telegraph from Spain continues to be favor-

"On the other hand, the Patrie declares that the news received by telegraph from Spain continues to be favorable to the Government, and that the insurgents, after having been defeated, have marched upon Toledo."

Parts, Tuesday Morning, July 4, 1854.

The Moniteur contains a dispatch from Bayenne of the 3d inst., which states that on the 28th nit. the Queen of Spain appeared on the Pindo, and was well received by the troops and the populace.

Generals O Donnell, Ree de Olano, and Messina have been deprived of their rank, titles, and honors.

A dispatch from the Spanish Government of the 2d states that on the 1st, at 4 in the afternoon, the Queen's troops attacked the insurgents, and gained a signal advantage over them; that the latter were routed, and that many officers and privates had demanded leave to return to their duty. their duty. Madrid was tranquil.

The journals of Madrid of the 20th give the following count of what passed on the day previous:

account of what passed on the day previous:

"Yesterday morning General Dulce, the officer who, in 1841, distinguished himself in the Palsee of the Queen at the head of the Halberdiers by his noble resistance to the insurgent troops, gave orders to all the cavality of Madrid to mount their horses. This he was enabled to do, in virtue of his office as Director and Inspector of Cavalry.—When the regiments had turned out, he cried 'long live the Queen' Death to the Minister' Generals O'Donnell, Box de Olano, and Messina joined him, as did also Brigadier Echague at the head of his regiment. The robels men left in the direction of Alcala and Guadalajara, with, no doubt, the hope of causing the troops stationed there to join them. in them.

The Generals issued a proclamation to the troops.

The Generals issued a proclamation to the troops, in which, while expressing devotedness to the Queen, they declare that it is their intention to reestablish the Constitution of 1837. They then drew up and signed a document by which they bind themselves to do what their proclamation announces. The Council of Ministers, on hearing of the insurrection, immediately assembled at the Ministry of War, and has since been sitting permanently. The telegraph is sending dispatches in all directions. Considerable forces have been sent to cut off the retreat of the rehels.

the rebels. The Queen, who was at the Escurial when informed of The Queen, who was at the Escurial when informed of the rising, resolved to return to the capital, and the Coun-cil of Ministers having approved this, Her Majesty set out. She arrived in Madrid at 10 o clock in the evening, and the bells of all the churches were rung, to announce her return to the population. Instead of entering by the barrier of San Vicente, the royal cortige arrived at the barrier of Aiocha, which was the longest route, and passed through all the town.

San Vicette, the royal cortège arrived at the barrier of Atocha, which was the longest route, and passed through all the town.

"The Queen was escorted by all the garrison of the capital, including the cavalry regiment of Villa Vicente, which had arrived from Aranjeux just as the Queen entered the city gates. The population greeted her Majesty with enthusiasm, and the Queen seemed much moved by her reception. It appears that at the date of the last news the rebels were between Torijan de Ardos and Alcala. At this moment a strong column, consisting of 400 cavairy, a battery of artillery and four battallions of artillery are leaving Medrid to pursue the rebels."

The Heraldo, a semi-official journal, says:

The attitude of the population during the whole of yesterday was admirable. Every one followed his usual occupation, and every voice blamed the infamous conduct of the rebels. The presence of the Queen at Madrid is the best pledge of the maintenance of confidence.

The same journal expresses the belief that, as most of the insurgent soldiers have been deceived, they will soon begin to desert. It adds, that reinforcements were arriving in the capital. The insurrection does not appear to have created so much effect as night have been expected on the Stock Exchange, the Threes having closed at 37,40; on the preceding day they were at 38-30.

Other accounts mention that two Senators, named Morene and Collado, had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy. Twenty-five battalions were about to be put in movement against the insurgents, and Gen. Lars. Captain-General of Madrid, commanded the force—four battallions of the line, four pieces of artillery, and 1 000 horse, inthers say 500)—sent against O'Donnell. The Captains-General of Navarre, Aragon and Valencia, had received orders to advance against the insurgents—which would show, by the way, that the movement is not so contemptible as the organs of the Spanish Ministry would affect to suppose.

The Marker, 1st.—An engagement took place yester

The Moniteur publishes the following telegraphic dispatches:

"MADRID, 1st.—An engagement took place yesterday between the rebels and the Queen's troops. The loss of the insurgents is considerable; the garrison remains faithful. Tranquility has not been disturbed at Madrid.

"BAYONNE, 2a.—According to a royal decree, the whole of the Peninsula and the adjacent islands are placed in a state of siege. An order has been given to surround the insurgents and to direct troops against them from all points. It is positively stated that desertion has already commenced from the ranks of the insurgents, who, for the most part, were led away from Madrid by surprise, under pretext of a review. Gen. Dulce has been degraded."

"BAYONE, 3d (Madrid 30th.)—The troops and the insurgents are close to each other, at about a league from Madrid. The firing has not yet commenced. From the good attitude of the Royal troops their success is certain. Madrid continues perfectly tranquil, and the accounts from the provinces are satisfactory."

"MADRID, 2d.—The greenest tranquillity still prevails in the capital. The insurgents are marching in the direc-

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says: The Paris correspondent of The London Times says:

Several Spanish refagees, who have been residing in France, have already left for the frontier, for the purpose of entering Spain, and these speak very sanguinely of the ultimate success of the movement. Of the associates of Gen. O Donnell in this affair I may say a few words. Gen. Ros de Olano professed to belong to the Spanish Tiers Parti, known as the Partianos. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Pacheco Cabinet of 1847, which was half Progresista, half Moderado. He it was who was accused of playing his colleagues false, and negotiating surrepitiously the overthrew of the Ministry of which he was a member, and the restoration of Gen. Narvaez to office, which led to the reestablishment of the Moderado influence. He was a partisan of Narvaez. Gen. Messina was Under-Secretary at War for some years, belonged to the Moderado party, and was a confidential friend of Narvaez. Frigadier Echague served as a simple velanteer with Gen. Lersundi, late Minister-at-War, in the free corps called the Chapel Gorris, in the beginning of the Carlist war. He was not a political person. He belongs to a respectable family in San Sebastian. A simple venimeer with Gen. Lersundi, late Minister-atWar, in the free corps called the Chapel Gorris, in the
beginning of the Carlist war. He was not a political person. He belongs to a respectable family in San Sebastian,
and was a portisan of Espartero. Of Gen. Dulce I
gave some details vesterday. He is a decided Liberal
in the sense attached to that word in Spain, and not
the least curious circumstance is that he should now
jobs the insurrectionary benner of O'Donnell, who was
one of the leaders of the Anti Esparterista movement in
1841. His name being associated with O'Donnell in the
proclamation issued to the troops is considered as a guarantee of the liberal tendencies of the movement assymmet
by the demand for the reestablishment of the Constitution of 1837, which O'Donnell helped to overthrow in
1843. To give any opinion as to the issue of the
movement would be rash indeed, as in no country
do things happen more opposed to all probability and all
calculation than in Spain; and precisely because the
Court is profligate and the Ministers hated, and the conduct of both meris the worst that could happen to them,
the novement may be put down. If it succeed, and the
more advanced section of the Liberals get the upper hand
the story of the Spanish Bourbons is told for a long time
to come: If the Government success, we may look out for
a comp a dat, and indeed, for anything else that a frightened and unprincipled Government may think proper to
do.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

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From The Loades Times, July 3.

It is stated in all the last accounts from Germany that of Monday, the 3d of July, casely one year from the day on which the Russians crossed the Fraith last year, concluding the Correit marched at the branch at the

I receptized the same principle and med their forms of the search depends, her bear as sealing what the same of the search depends, he has a steady man, and the same of the search depends her bear and the same of the search depends her bear and the same of the search depends her bear and the same of Gregory, her will be the search of the searc

Our advices by way of Paris from Vienna, dated yes-terday, state that the entry of the Austrian troops into Wallachia is "an accomplished fact."

The Three per Cents closed on the Paris Bourse yester-day at 73f. 70c. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 28f. 50c.

At Madrid, on the 30th, the Spanish Three per Cents were at 37, 40, with no business doing.

We make the following extracts from the Monitour of restorder.

"The Minister of Marine and the Colonies has received

"The Minister of Marine and the Colonies has received from Bare Sound a report, dated June 27, from the commander of the Breslau, announcing that this vessel, which left Kiel on the 19th of June, had arrived at Baro Sound in five days only, in spite of the fogs.

"The Breslau had been joined at that anchorage by the Anglo-French division, commanded by Rear-Admiral Corry, and the major part of the naval force, which since the 12d of June had been dispatched to the extremity of the Gulf of Finland, under the orders of Admirals Parseval and Napier, was expected.

"The report of Commander Bosse terminates thus:

"Our sanitary state is excellent. The smallpox, which had manifested itself on board the Breslau, has entirely disappeared. The crew is extremely well-disposed, and I have ninety good guns, for which I will answer."

have ninety good guns, for which I will answer.

"Berlin, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

"It is stated that the Prussian Government has received from Col. Manteuffel, who, as is known, was sent to St. Petersburg with a dispatch in support of the summons from Austria, information indicating a marked coldness on the part of the Court of Russia. At the departure of the last courier it was not known what would be the answer of that Court, or in what terns it would be couched. At Berlin, as well as at Vienna, the retrograde movement of the Russian troops is regarded both as a retreat and a change of attitude hostile to Germany.

"Burssets, July 2, 1554

"Bursells, July 2, 1854.

"Bursells, July 2, 1854.

"Correspondence from most of the leading commercial towns of Europe announces that all the Governments have agreed to forbid the public negotiation of the Russian-lean. The Journal Allemond of Frankfort, in an official communication.

agreed to forbid the public negotiation of the Russian loan. The Journal Albamad of Frankfort, in an official communication, pronounces an energetic demunication against wheever may be disposed to participate in that operation. It is so reprobated in Germany that the house of Rethmann has explained that it only took part in the Russian loan in consequence of its connection with the Russian loan in consequence of its connection with the Russian loan in consequence of its connection with the Russian loan in consequence of the second state of the Russian loan at the Belgian Government, have declared that they will oppose, so far as depends upon them, any transaction relative to the Russian loan. In England the Crown lawyers have declared that all participation in the loan would be considered as an act of treason. In the face of such unanimity, it is useless to add that the new Russian loan was from the very first looked upon with suspicion, and considered in itself as an operation without solidity.

"According to a letter from Jamina, dated June 20, Fund Effendi left Metzovo on the 15th, intending to enter Thessaly. He arrived on the 1sth within a league of Kalabaka, with the corps of Osman Pacha, composed of 2,000 regulars and 1,000 Arnauts. He effected his march without striking a blow. As the Ottoman troops advanced the Greeks feel back upon their center. These details are completed by accounts which we have received from Lariesa.

"On the 18th of June the Turkish troops attacked the Hellenic volunteers commanded by Hadil-Petros. After

pletely tired out.

"If the Russians do retreat behind the Pruth the only way of bringing them to reason is to take either Cronstadt or Sebastopol. On the 16th of this month Lord Ragian had a conference with Omar Pasha at Shamla, but no one knows anything of the intentions of the allied commanders. Omar Pasha is advancing into the Dobradscha with his army of 60,000 men, and as the feets are still lying at Baltenick and Kayarna, it is possible that something is about to be undertaken against Sepastopol or the mouths of the Danube.

"Telegraphic news has been received here from Shumla that on the 22d and 23d a battle had been fought between the Russian rear-guard on its way to Trajan's Wall and the Turkish van-guard, under Mehemet Pasha, which consists of 22,000 men, with 24 guas. The Russians were obliged to retreat behind Trajan's Wall.

"I am assured that Baron Meyendorff this morning received his letters of recall. It is not yet known whether the diplomatic relations with Austria are interrupted by this measure, or whether it merely affects the person of M. de Meyendorff. On Monday, about 30,000 men, under Ger. Count Coronini, will enter Wallachia by Orsova. Achmet Pasha, who brought the convention between the Porte and Austria to Beigrade, remains with Count Coronini as Imperial Commissary. It is whispered among the Austrian military men of rank that the Terks and their allies are about to undertake something against the Russians in the Drobodja. It is not clear how it is to effected, but the Russian gunboat flotilla is to be destroyed."

A letter from Carlsruhe, 1st inst., in the Moateur, says:

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The report was current, that Austria would not wait for the reply of the Russian Cabinet to carry into execution one of the principal clauses of her treaty with Turkey, is now confirmed. A dispatch received from Vienna amounces officially that Count Coronini has received orderito enter Wallachia, and to proceed to Giurgevo with a corps of 25,000 men. The General is to commence his mevement on the 3d, and a second division of equal strength will fellow this advanced guard a few days after. General Hess, Generalissimo of the armies of the East, received his final orders from the Emperor on the 29th ult., and was to start on the 30th for his head-quarters. Count Schlick is also to proceed immediately to the army of Galicia, of which he has the command. Colonel Kalik, of the staff of the Emperor, accompanied by Colonel Loventhal, and a Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy, left Vienna on the evening of the 29th, for the camp of Omar Pasha. After having conterred with the Generalissimo of the Ottoman forces, Colonel Kalik will afterwards proceed to have interviews with Marshal St. Arnand and Lord Raglan, in order to concert the movements of the Austrian troops with the tree Generals-in-Chief of the allied armies. The military envoy of the Emperor Francis Joseph to these Generals is provided with letters of introduction from the French and English Ministers as well as from the Turkish Embassador as Vienna.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times writing

THE BALTIC.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated "Hamburg, July 4," and received by way of Paris, states that on the 29th ult. the Anglo-French fleet was lying before Cronstadt, and that they expected a general attack on the following day.

The bombardment of Boomersund began at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 21st, and by seven the masked batteries were dismounted and abandoned, and at 10 P. M. the Russian magazins were in a blaze. One account says the English lost these men, another says four killed and seven wounded. The Russians fought desperately; their artiliery was well supported with rifles. One bomb burst on the deck of the Heela. Midshipman Lucas threw another overboard before it burst.

Sir Charles Napier was near Cronstadt with twelev screw line-of-battle ships, nine steam frigates, five French shipsof-the-line, and several French steam corvettes.

The Times says, in a leading article, that it is probable Sir C. Napier intends to offer battle to the Russian fleet or to reconnoitre the defences of pronstadt, rather than to make a regular attack on that place. At the same time he is desirous to ascertain whether it is possible to give a more systematic character to these operations than they have yet had, and to learn theeffect of the fire of the large ships upon the Russian land defences.

erived from Stockholm, of the bombardment of Bomar sund:

"On the 21st of June the Hecla, Captain Hall, the Valorous, Captain Buckle, and the Odin, Captain Scott, paddle steamers, undertook the difficult southerly passage between the Aland Isles towards Bomarsund.

"About 5 o clook a large round tower appeared in sight, situated upon an elevated position, with two-thirds of its guns in the casemates; and in a short time another of a smiller description upon a still higher point of elevated ground; a little lower down, on the same shore, a semi-circular fort, with 80 guns mounted thereon, of which two-thirds were also casemated. Sideward lay a third tower on the extreme high point of the Island of Posto.

"The Hecla opened the canonade against thefort, which returned it after a quarter of an hour's delay when the conflict became general. The English ships moved in a circle at their approach, directing their shot and shells with great precision. About 6 o'clock a small battery, placed on the border of a wood to the ieft of the fort, and mounting six guns of the horse artillery, supported by sharpshoters, opened a hot fire upon the steamers, which was answered with immediate effect.

"Several bombs fell close in front of this battery, which upon two occasions was descreted by the artillerymen in consequence; but fresh troops continually rushed to the

with immediate effect.

"Several bombs fell close in front of this battery, which upon two occasions was deserted by the artillerymen in consequence; but fresh troops continually rushed to the gues with great courses and determination, while the riflemen maintained a constant fire. A bomb with burning faze lit upon the deck of the Heela; a young midshipman, named Lucas, with great coolness, caught it up, and threw it into the water beforeit exploded.

"At 7 o clock this battery was alleneed, and deserted by the men. The English vessels then cast anchor in the roads in front of the fortress, and continued their bombardment of it and the tower on the opposite side. The fire was replied to at short intervals from the forts; but almost all the Russian balls fell short of the vessels. About 10 o clock P. M., fire in the magazine, in the further part of the fortress, and within the fortress itself, appeared to have broken out, and was hailed by three loud cheers from the ships crews.

"After the lapse of half-an-hour, fire was seen to the right of the first-named place, which appeared to extend the first-named place, which appeared to extend itself quickly, at the same moment a shell from the Valorous passed through the roof of the fortress, where it exploded, upon which Captain Hall threw out the signal Bravely done, Valorous, which was answered with a hurrah.

"At 1 o clock A. M. on the 22d the British ceased firing,

hurrah. "At 1 o clock A. M. on the 22d the British ceased firing, "At 10 clock A. M. on the 22d the British coased firing, weighed anchor, and passed through the southern Rinne on their return. One man on board the Heels and two on board the Cdim were slightly wounded, but none killed. Each of the excessels was hit several times by the shots of the excess, one of which went through the paddle-box of the Bleels. Another report mentions four wounded, and that seven shots had hit the Heels; and that all the magazines in Bomarsund had been burnt down.

"Capt. Hall received on the 22d an order to join Admirel Napier, from which circumstance some decisive operation is supposed to be contemplated. A fisherman who had managed to escape from the Aland isles to the Faro Sound Shears, stated that on the 21st be bad heard a cannotate in the direction of Baro Sound, and seen a conflagration on the Finnish coast."

"Copenhages, June 30.

"The new English steam gunboat Locust, of 3 guns,